

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1894.

HELP! HELP!

Wanted.—A girl to cook and do general housework, in a small family. Apply at the Sub-
sistence Warehouse, or at residence two doors east of
Paine's stable, G. S. L. City.

WANTED.

Two good composers, at this office.
None others need apply.

The Silver Mines of Utah—A Retrospect and a Prospect.

Prospecting for gold and silver mines in Utah Territory, and the development of our mineral wealth, have now progressed far enough for us to express views founded on actual experience, and take a general glance of the field. For years it has been the prevailing impression that gold and silver abounded in the mountains contiguous to the Mormon settlements. From time to time the most wonderful stories of rich gold mines were whispered about, and not a few timorous Saints have been heard to say that, from the portals of their houses they could look out on mines of fabulous wealth. For the past year many of the soldiers of this command have been engaged, while in the pursuit of other duties, in efforts to unearth these hidden treasures. Perhaps the most ardent desire of those prominently engaged in this work, was to discover rich placer gold diggings. For the complete and most rapid development of a country, there is no more sure and effectual means than the discovery of such mines. By furnishing a field for individual labor, and a sure medium of sustenance if not the acquirement of wealth, they dignify labor, increase its value in all departments of the community, furnish a certain and steady market for the farmer, and enhance all the industrial interests of society. It was felt that nothing would so tend to elevate the masses of the people already settled here, raise them from want and its consequent slavishness, liberalize their ideas, bring in among them numbers of the outside world, and by the contact disabuse the people of the insane prejudices so industriously sought to be instilled into their too willing minds—that nothing would accomplish these so much to be desired objects, as the discovery of placer mines. That gold has only been found in limited quantities throughout the Territory, is therefore, to be regretted. Still, the search has not been without avail or barren of results. In various parts of Utah, silver mines have been discovered, almost illimitable in extent, and from the peculiar character of the ore and its susceptibility of being worked, of exceeding value.

Without referring at this time to the celebrated Panacker or Meadow Valley District—to the Snake Creek silver mining region or to the riches of Egan Canon and Deep Creek—we confine our remarks to the Rush Valley mines. These mines are about forty miles from this city, and are perhaps the most extensive of any on the continent. The hills skirting Rush Valley on the East and South, East are full of mineral. For miles there seems to be a belt of country most prolific in silver bearing ore. Scarcely a piece of rock can be picked up on the surface of the ground but indicates the presence of metal. Lead upon lead, lode upon lode, vein upon vein, within a stone's throw of each other has been found, located and partially developed. All the veins have the same general characteristics, being argentiferous galena—or in other words veins of lead strongly impregnated with silver. These veins assay from \$50 to \$500 in silver to the ton, and from \$1 to \$100 in gold. Two furnaces have already been built and are now in successful operation. The ore is thrown into them, subjected to heat, and the metal bars run out in great quantities. These bars are mixed lead and silver. We have before us a small bar assayed by Kellogg & Hewston of San Francisco, on which the assay is as follows:

Weight before melting,	40 20-100 ozs.
" after "	39 90-100 "
Value of silver,	41 cts.
" " per ton,	\$297 21.

With our present appliances tons of these bars can be taken out. The great desideratum now is to ascertain a process whereby the sil-

ver can be extracted from the lead. Other than this there has been one, and suitable machinery erected, which must flow in upon the owners of these mines, and permeate every avenue of the community.

The deductions we draw from these facts, are: first, That at present we cannot advise men without means, mere adventurers and prospectors, coming hither, hoping to sustain themselves by daily labor or from the product of mines. Within the past few months the Saints, in pursuance of a policy well understood by themselves and the balance of us here, have enormously raised the prices of living. It takes a little fortune for a man to support himself in Utah.

Secondly, To one or more persons possessed of a process for separating silver from lead, there is here opened the finest field on the Continent. Not only merely remunerative for labor and skill, but a certain fortune.

Thirdly, To the capitalist disposed to risk—no, invest a few thousand dollars in the working and development of the mines already discovered, we know of no better place for such investment than is Utah.

These are our candid views, the expression of which we regard as due to ourselves, to persons designing to come hither, to capitalists who would find it vastly to their interest to visit us, and to scientific and practical men who are much needed.

ORDERED TO REMAIN.—We are authorized to state that the order requiring the transfer of the Headquarters of the 2d Cav., C. V., to Camp Union, Cal., has been so modified as to enable Surgeon J. M. Williamson and Lieut. H. R. Miller, Post Commissary, to remain on detached service at this Post. The friends of both gentlemen in this city will be glad to hear of their continued sojourn in our vicinity.

REVIEW TO-DAY.—The General commanding this District, will at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, review and inspect the entire command at Camp Douglas. As there are seven companies of the 3d Infantry, and four of the 2d Cavalry, C. V. at Camp now, the review will be an imposing sight, and the citizens of Salt Lake City will no doubt embrace the opportunity of seeing the "bold sojer boys" on parade.

QUERY.—Will some gentleman posted on financial matters here, explain to us why it is that while gold is purchased by the bankers here at the rate of 150, the said bankers will either not sell at all, or sell at some 40 or 50 per cent. in advance of their purchasing figure? It seems to us that the margin is too large. Certainly an explanation is desirable!

THE MINSTRELS.—There was a fine house assembled at Music Hall last night to enjoy the fun, music, etc., of the Sable Minstrels. That "original song" was terrific. These pleasant entertainments are getting to be "the thing" among Salt Lakeans.

LAFF AND GRO FAT.—Every one will undoubtedly go to see the "Burnt Cork Jokers" tonight at the Camp Douglas Theater. A new programme is presented and the managers assure us that there is a deal of sport in store for those who are fond of fun.

NO REPORT.—Something is the matter with the wires—don't know what—but we have received no report for our readers to-day.

See advertisement of Greenback Exchange, P. Arnold & Co., Proprietors.

[COMMUNICATED.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, '94.
EDITOR VEDETTE:—While the leaders in this community, when closely cornered, prate loudly of patriotism and even sometimes seem to have imposed on your own shrewdness;—how do they account for the (to the undersigned) highly significant fact, that not one dollar has yet been collected or contributed by them for the relief of the Union army in the field; and that while other States, Territories, and isolated communities now within the wide domain of the United States Government, vie with each other in their contributions to the Sanitary Fund—no copper, so far as we have ever learned, has come from Utah's patriotic (?) population—nor has a single public meeting, or address from the Tabernacle rostrum ever been held with a view to this object? Comment is unnecessary, and we pause for a reply.

Respectfully,

James and Mining Interests—Interesting on numerous occasions, etc., for the People of the Territory.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 28th, 1894.

EDITOR VEDETTE:—A few thoughts upon the geology and metallurgy of this country at this time, may not be wholly amiss. My every day experience reminds me continually of the common saying: "that all is not gold that glitters," and individual experience in these mountains so often proving it too true, especially with that class known as gold seekers, induces me to attempt a few timely hints to those who are so industriously and untiringly seeking their fortunes by this generally wild process of prospecting. To this class are all eyes now anxiously turned, and on their success or defeat seems to hang the pecuniary destiny not only of the masses in these mountain regions, but even that of the Nation, perhaps, in its rapid march to wealth and power. If events so momentous are so intimately interwoven with the failure or success of these adventurous, untiring, industrious and care-worn prospectors, let every possible obstacle be removed that tends to discourage their efforts in the least, in pursuit of this laudable calling. And also place within their reach all practical knowledge, by the use of which, time and means may be saved and success may be rendered more certain.

Pardon will be granted me, perhaps, for assuming this onerous task, but having given my undivided attention to the sciences bearing upon these subjects, the past few years, I freely offer these kindly suggestions, that aid may be rendered, though unsought. Having "nothing in parvo" for my motto, in thought, if not in deed, I come directly to a few general rules founded upon geological and metallurgical research.

And first, the general geological characteristics of a locality should be carefully investigated and as far as possible ascertained, whether it be a granite, lime, slate, sand or conglomerate formation, or a mixture of one or more, or all. I presume that the prospector need not spend any time in looking for metallic lodes in the sand or conglomerate formations, as none are there found. But not so in the others. Distinctions, however, are all important in these in order to accomplish the object sought. And this is not so difficult. For the lime formation is easily ascertained by making use of a little hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid, of the shops;) as, when applied to it, effervescence takes place by the disengagement of carbonic acid gas. Quartz rock is not affected in the same way by it, hence it is easily distinguished from the lime. This test should always be made, unless the character of the rock is otherwise determined, as it often and very generally determines the character of the ores.

If for instance, a lode should be found, the matrix of which was limestone, traversing granite or some species of metamorphosed granite which is so abundant in the Rocky Mountain range; galena, argentiferous galena, argentiferous copper, or argentiferous zinc and cuperiferous ores would most naturally obtain. If, to change it a little, as is very common, quartzose (lime and quartz) forms the matrix, arargentiferous galena, (gold, silver and lead) might be combined therein, or simply argentiferous ores alone. Galena ores are not often found in large quantities in quartz rock. Should, however, such croppings be found, there is no certainty of their stability, and very generally give way to other combinations. Whereas in the lime formations, even in a gold and silver range, it is not uncommon for galena to replace all other metals as the lode is penetrated vertically, when rich indications of silver may have been obtained from the croppings.

The natural and usual matrix for gold is quartz, hence time might be squandered in looking for it in a calcareous matrix; the natural place for galena. It is not uncommon to find gold, silver and copper in combination, but it is very generally in quartz, unless in pulp resulting from decomposition of ores.

Copper and iron is a frequent combination, and in quartz also. The oxides of copper, iron, lead and even zinc and silver, may be found mixed together in a manner that is very deceptive at first sight, and can only be rightly valued by submitting to tests. Copper and silver seen natural in the same formation, hence rich indications of copper, in certain ranges, evidence rich silver deposits. In the same range, combinations of silver and lead would indicate less stability to the lead, or galena, unless lime matrix should maintain. Rich galena croppings are no evidence of permanence vertically. And where many run parallel in close proximity, or cut each other at right angles, great caution should be exercised in locating lodes, as, too often, these croppings are projected masses from some parent lode penetrating the earth but a short distance. Lodes wide in their croppings, should also be thoroughly prospected vertically, as such a formation is unfavorable unless it widens as it goes down upon. Wedge shaped lodes, base downwards are generally permanent. Lodes of almost all metals are more permanent and valuable cutting through schistose or chloritic slates. The almost total absence of these formations

is a noticeable feature in the geology of this great chain of mountains, and materially affects the metallurgy of the same. The comparative quietness which has seemed to reign subsequent to the great upheaval of the Rocky Mountains, which bear evidence of having been projected through the floor of a silurian ocean, renders prospecting for alluvial deposits of gold in paying quantities, precarious indeed. For the absence of a great general wash and disintegrating agencies—submergence and upheaval, following in quick succession and long continued necessary changes, for rich alluvial deposits of metals (1) is to well evidenced to need discussing. Yet decomposed auriferous quartz lodes will, by chance, occasionally be found marvelously rich, as the gold has not been removed and scattered by eruptive or alluvial agencies. These deposits, however, cannot give permanence and stability to these mountains as mining districts. The undecomposed lodes contain the mineral wealth, and must be practically estimated in order to determine their value and invite capital. Hence too much caution cannot be exercised in this undertaking. Another peculiar feature of the geology and metallurgy of these mountains, is the gradual subsidence—giving away of certain metals, and the appearance of others in their stead, as you pass from a given point either north or south.

The greatest activity of the upheaving agencies seems to have increased as we go northward, and *vice versa*, and the auriferous deposits seem to be coincident. This gradually subsides southward, and silver, lead, zinc and tin, with liberal contributions of arsenic and antimony, more liberally deposited; tin and zinc being more generally found near the southerly limits of the scale.

The prospector should not pass by carelessly, dark colored slate formations; especially the hard, fine grained chloritic or soft talcose (slate pencil) slate, as these strongly indicate coal; and it is perhaps unnecessary to say that such a well defined vein within the vicinity of this city is far more valuable than a score of silver veins yet discovered in the surrounding mountains—not in the least depreciating their value by this comparison either. From the profits of such a dark, repulsive (to many) carbon vein, bright pure silver would flow in deluge streams, hence I repeat "all is not gold that glitters."

Having thus briefly generalized on the geology and metallurgy of these interior mountains, it will not be out of place, perhaps, but otherwise expected, to place in the hands of the prospector and miner some few simple tests, by making use of which he may determine the character of his prospected ores without suffering the great inconvenience, many times, of submitting the same to an assayer.

A test for silver may be made by taking a small test tube, or vial that will stand heat, and put into an inch of finely pulverized mineral and two inches of nitric acid on top of it. Apply heat until the acid boils a while, then filter the acid and return it to the glass tube and drop in a little chloride of sodium (common salt) in solution, when, if a white cloud or curd appears, either lead or silver is present. Then pour off the acid and expose the precipitate to the sun-light, and in a very few minutes, if silver, it will turn purple. A little aqua ammonia will re-dissolve the silver again.

A BLOW-PIPE TEST FOR SILVER.

On charcoal, sulphuret of silver fuses and swells considerably, forming large bubble, but after a continued blast it forms a grain of silver.

SULPHUROUS ACID BEING GIVEN OFF.

Red silver ore (or ruby ore) on charcoal, decrepitates a little, fuses, burns and smokes like antimony, but gives no arsenical odor. Sulphurous acid is given off in the open tube.

Antimonial silver and argentiferous antimony on charcoal fuses readily, forming a metallic bead, giving off a vapour like that of pure antimony.

Muriate (chloride) of silver (horn silver) on charcoal, gives a bead gray, brownish or black, according to the purity of the ore.

Sulphuret of copper on charcoal, gives off sulphurous acid, fusing readily in the outer flame. Argentiferous sulphuret of copper on charcoal, fuses easily, giving off sulphurous acid also. Cupelled with lead on bone ash, leaves a bead of silver and the cupell appears a blackish green.

Copper pyrites (sulphuret of iron and copper) on being heated blackens, becomes red on cooling and fuses more easily than the sulphuret of copper. A little carbonate of soda added and globules of iron and copper are obtained.

Sulphuret of lead (galena) on charcoal; does not fuse until after the disengagement of sulphur, globules of lead then form on the surface. Cupelling will determine the presence of silver.

Sulphuret of zinc decrepitates violently on charcoal or when submitted to heat, giving off sulphurous acid. Its appearance in ore is indicated by a fine lamination and silvery lustre. Silver and zinc are compatible combinations and where the one is found the other may be looked for also.

The above tests are sufficient if carefully made, to give an approximate knowledge of

the ore tested. To make these tests, one should supply himself with a small vial of muriatic acid and of aqua ammonia, a blow-pipe, (made of tin will do) a small piece of charcoal, a little borax and soda. Borax may be added in all the blow-pipe tests, but only a little.

Bone ash may be obtained by calcining, by fire, beef bones and grinding to fine powder, and washing in warm water well. Cupells are made or can be made, by moistening bone ash and working in any shape so as to leave a small cavity or cusp for the button to be cupelled. To cupell, place the button in the cupell and with the blow-pipe concentrate the blaze of a candle, or which is better, that of an alcohol lamp or the blue part of the flame, on the button until all of the lead is oxidized out, when, if for silver, a bright silver globule appears and no further oxidation.

Hoping these few suggestions may aid some anxious investigator, I am, Respectfully, yours, etc., O. H. CONGAR, M. D.

The Indian war and the State Question.

Nobody that has read the correspondence of the Governor in relation to threatened hostilities, covering as it does a year and a half past, and published by us a week or so since, will doubt for a moment that had his demands been granted, we would have been spared the present Indian war, and that all now would have been peace and prosperity in Colorado, instead of danger, alarm and ruin. Nor will any one deny that, had he been the Governor of a sovereign State, with two Senators and a full Representation in Congress to back his appeals, they would have been speedily granted. Nor will any one deny that as a Territory our people will be utterly powerless to secure payment for their services, or indemnity for their losses. Let us give two parallel cases though with a wide contrast in their result—in illustration.

In the early days of its settlement the Territory of Oregon became involved in an Indian war similar to our own, and probably not any more extensive. For twelve years her people were before Congress asking indemnity for their losses, and pay for their services, but without effect, though backed by such men as Joe Palmer, Joe Lane, (a power in his day under Democratic administrations,) Joe Meek, (a near relative of ex-President Polk) and others. At last Oregon came in as a State and within less than one year thereafter her Indian war claims were allowed, and paid in full.

A couple of years ago there was a similar Indian outbreak in the State of Minnesota, and through the influence of her Senators, Messrs Rice and Wilkinson, immediate protection was afforded to her citizens, and the very next session of Congress provided for the payment of all claims arising from the war. Our readers are all familiar with the facts in this case. As a Territory, we will remain in the condition of Oregon during her twelve years fruitless petitions to Congress. As a State we will receive an immediate hearing and prompt relief as did Minnesota. No right thinking man will be so unjust to our suffering citizens as to vote against the State under the present circumstances.

He who votes to reject the Constitution really votes against paying Captain Tyler and his men for their brave and patriotic services; against the payment of Captain Browne's company; against the payment of all other militiamen who have been or may be called into the service, and against indemnity for all losses suffered by citizens generally, at least for long years to come. Certainly no good citizen of Colorado will vote against paying our brave defenders, nor against indemnifying those who have suffered such heavy losses by this infernal Indian war. We know you will not be guilty of either ingratitude or inhumanity, therefore, we confidently expect to record an almost unanimous vote "For the Constitution"—Denver News, Sept. 7th.

THEATER AT SALT LAKE.—The Denver News, says: "The management of that Mormon theater at Salt Lake City have allowed their bigotry to blind their patriotism, if they ever had any, and refuse admission to the soldiers of Gen. Connor's command, at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City. We question the privilege of a public institution like a Theater to discriminate between our brave soldiers and those bogus bigamists, centigamists, etc., at such a place as that; while the discourtesy of the thing is detestable to an extreme."

Brigham's head is level. He is well aware that our "bold soldier boys" would find no enemies in the female portion of the audience, or if they did, would valiantly storm the breastworks and capture and carry off the old sinner's harem—greatly to the delight, we have no doubt, of the aforesaid harem.—Carson Daily Post, Sept. 19th.

Speaking of a New York paper, somebody says: "Too religious to commit suicide, it has doubled its price, and seeks a natural mode of exit to the other world."

PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold—175.
Silver—Virginia, \$26.00-27.00; Boise, \$24.00-24.00.

THE GREENBACK RESTAURANT P. ARNOLD & CO.

The best Wines and Liquors in the market always on hand.

Bottled Wines and Bitters.
A polite and accommodating Bar-keeper in attendance. Call and see. 220-1m

CAMP DOUGLAS THEATER!!

Every Friday evening, the
Burnt Cork Jokers

Will present a new programme consisting of

SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, TUMBLING, JOKES, & C. & C.

Prices of Admission.

Officers' Boxes, \$1.00. Other parts of the House, Twenty-five Cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half past seven. 220-1m

CITY RESTAURANT,

Main Street, (opposite U. S. Substinence Store-house,) Salt Lake City.

The Subscribers having fitted up, in elegant style, this

NEW RESTAURANT,

And made it

NEAT AND COMPLETE

In all its apartments and arrangements, are determined so to keep it that those patronizing them will find no fault. The tables will always be supplied with the

Best the Market Affords.

ANTONIO & BAKER, Prop'rs. 227-1f

T. B. HELLER. E. F. SNYDER.

HELLER & SNYDER,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Second South Temple Street, two doors from

East Temple Street, (west.)

WILL sell at public and private sale, at Ten o'clock every morning, Horses, Wagons, Merchandise, etc. Warehouse for Storage.

Wanted: Produce of all kinds. 219-1f

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

East Temple Street.....Salt Lake City.

THIS LARGE AND EXCELLENT HOTEL HAS BEEN open so long to the public, that it is unnecessary for the proprietor to give it any recommendation, except that it has lately been re-modeled and re-fitted with extensive additions, has First Class accommodations, good, clean Beds, and Tables supplied with the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

In connection with the House is a BAR always furnished with the choicest brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

F. LITTLE, Proprietor. 226-1f

AUSTIN M. CLARK. JOHN W. KEHR. MILTON E. CLARK.

CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

East Temple Street, (Salt Lake House,) G. S. L. City.

Exchange Sold on all parts of the United States and Europe. 226-1f

SALT LAKE HOUSE,

F. LITTLE.....Proprietor.

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City. 226-1f

GEM SALOON.

In the rear of Brown's Store, Main St.,

BY SEWELL & GREEN.

If you want good and pure liquors, call at the Gem Saloon.

If you want a good cigar, call at the Gem Saloon.

If you want to read and read the latest newspapers, call at the Gem. 224-1mp

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration Street and State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

The undersigned having taken this large and commodious Hotel, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Excellent sleeping accommodations, and the table provided with the best the market affords. Good corral and stabling on the premises. 223-1f

JOHNSON & CHISHOLM.

J. M. SIMMONS,

Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue, First

Division District of Utah.

Residence: Two doors east of Theatre, opposite City Hall, Salt Lake City. 230-1f

T. D. BROWN & SON,

Provision Store,

EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

UNION SALOON,

Groesbeck's Building, Third door from East Temple St.

—BY—

MOORE & EWING.

219 BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. 21f

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City.....Montana Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises. 216-1m

W. C. GOODRICH.

UNITED STATES SALOON,

Cor. Main, and Second South Temple Sts.

THE Best and Purest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always kept at this House. Also: a fine sitting room for the accommodation of customers. 219-1f

W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

at low rates, and in the most direct and rapid manner, to all the principal mining districts of the Territory.

Freight to all the principal mining districts of the Territory, at low rates, and in the most direct and rapid manner, to all the principal mining districts of the Territory.

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

at low rates, and in the most direct and rapid manner, to all the principal mining districts of the Territory.

FREIGHT TO IDAHO CITY!

at low rates, and in the most direct and rapid manner, to all the principal mining districts of the Territory.

Freight to Bannack City!

at low rates, and in the most direct and rapid manner, to all the principal mining districts of the Territory.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by Mule or Ox Teams,

TO THE ABOVE, OR OTHER POINTS,

WITH SAFETY AND DISPATCH,

And upon

Reasonable Terms.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 24, 1864. 223-1f

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

LARGE, YOUNG, AND WELL BROKE

AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, FLOUR OR HAY.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 24, 1864. 223-1f

CWA HORSE TIME.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

EXPRESS LINE.

Will leave Great Salt Lake City, Utah, for Virginia City, Montana, every Tuesday and Saturday after the 18th inst., over the new Cut-off. Nearest route by

70 Miles—Time—4 Days!

And actually ahead of any other line, 24 to 48 hours.

Passengers allowed twenty-five pounds of baggage in TEXAS, or anything they choose to carry.

Freight shipped on the most reasonable terms, and by trustworthy messengers well known to the community at large.

STAGES FOR EAST BANNACK

Leave Virginia City on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

Time—Nine Hours.

T. D. BROWN, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 17 '64-4f

Special Notice!

TILL FURTHER NOTICE THE

OVERLAND STAGE LINE COACH

WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,

EVERY DAY,

at 4 o'clock, a. m.

W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 6th, 1864. 223-1f

JUST OPENED!

A New Assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts,

Collars, Cravats,

Boots and Shoes.

Also have on hand everything in the

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY LINE.

227-1m

WALKER BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Till further notice, the

OVERLAND MAIL COACH

Will leave this City for

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA TERRITORY,

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, returning from the West the following days.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 25, 1864. 223-1f

PHOENIX SALOON,

First South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Constantly on hand.

230-1f

RELY & SUFFARD, Prop'rs.

IOWA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,

BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY,

Formerly known as the Planter's House.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that they have purchased this new and commodious House and stabling, and are now enlarging and improving, hoping to make it equal to any in the city.

Hay and Grain fed at our stables; also, Stock ranches on reasonable terms. Give us a trial.

The Overland Stages arrive and depart from this House. 227-1mp

P. SMITH & CO.

PLANTERS' HOUSE,

CORNER OF IDAHO & JACOBSON STS.,

Virginia City, Montana Territory.

JOHN M. SMITH, Proprietor.

(Successor to Wm. Sloan.)

This House is now open for the accommodation of the public, with good rooms, and table supplied with the best the market affords. 223-1m

the American Flag.

Just before the Battle—Sad and touching Letter from a Soldier to his Wife, just before the Dismal Battle of Bull Run—Heroic Preparations for Death—One of the most Melancholy Records of the War.

We are indebted to J. W. Stow, Esq., of this city, for a copy of the following letter from Major Sullivan Balkou, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment. It was written and addressed to his wife the night before his departure to Manassas, where he was killed on the following Sunday. In his private note Mr. Stow says: "It is difficult to conceive of a devotion to country more perfect and lofty than that which impelled this noble and gifted man so early to the field, from a home so dearly prized, from a household too tenderly cherished. I have never yet been able to read the letter except through my tears. Coming across the sad memorial recently among my papers, I have thought you would like to read and perhaps print it, and have had a copy made for you."

CAMP CLARK, WASHINGTON, July 14th, 1861.

MY VERY DEAR SARAH:—The indications are that we shall move very soon, perhaps to-morrow. Lest I should not be able to write to you again, I feel impelled now to write a few lines that may fall under your eyes when I shall be no more. Our movement may be one of a few days' duration and full of pleasure, and it may be one of sorrow, conflict and death to me. "Lord, not my will but thine be done?" If it is necessary that I should fall on the battle field for my country, I am ready. I have no misgivings about or lack of confidence in the cause in which I am engaged, and my courage does not halt or falter. I know how strongly American civilization now leans on the triumph of the Government, and how great a debt we owe to those who went before us through the blood and suffering of the Revolution, and I am willing—perfectly willing—to lay down all my joys in this life to help maintain this Government and pay that debt. But, my dear wife, when I know that with my own joys I lay down nearly all of yours, and replace them in this life with cares and sorrows; when, after having eaten for long years the bitter fruits of orphanage myself, I must offer it as the only sustenance to my dear little children, is it weak or dishonorable that, while the banner of my purpose floats calmly and proudly in the breeze, underneath my unbounded love for you, my darling wife and children, should struggle in fierce, though useless, contest with my love of country? I cannot describe to you my feelings on this calm summer Sabbath night, when thousands of men are sleeping around me, many of them, no doubt, enjoying the last sleep before death, while I am awed with the feeling that death is creeping around me with his fatal dart, as I sit communing with my God, my country and thee. I have sought, most closely and diligently and often, in my heart for a wrong motive in thus hazarding the happiness of all those I love, and I could find none. A pure love of country, and of those principles which I have so often advocated before the people—another name of honor that I love more than I fear death, has called upon me, and I have obeyed.

Sarah, my love for you is deathless; it seems to bind me with mighty cables, that nothing but omnipotence could break; and yet my love of country comes over me like a strong wind, and bears me irresistibly on, with all these claims, to the battle-field. The memory of all the blissful

moments I have spent with you come creeping over me, and I feel most grateful to God and to you that I have enjoyed them so long. And how hard it is for me to give them up, and burn to ashes the hopes of future years, when, God willing, we might still have lived and loved together, and seen our sons grow up to honorable manhood around us. I have, I know, but few and small claims upon Divine Providence, but something whispers to me—perhaps it is the wafted prayer of my little Edgar—that I shall return to my loved ones unharmed. If I do not, my dear Sarah, never forget how much I loved you; and when my last breath escapes me on the battle-field, it will whisper your name. Forgive my many faults, and the many pains I have caused you. How foolish, how thoughtless I have oftentimes been. How gladly would I wash out with my tears every little spot upon your happiness, and struggle with all the misfortunes of this world to shield you and our children from harm, but I cannot. I must watch you from the spirit land, and hover near you while you buffet the storms with your precious freight, and wait with patience till we meet to part no more. But, oh! Sarah, if the dead can come back to this earth and sit unseen around those they love, I shall always be near you; in the gladdest day, in the darkest night; amidst your happiest scenes and your gloomiest hours, always—always; and if there be a soft breeze upon your cheek, it shall be my breath; or if the cool air fans your throbbing temples, it shall be my spirit passing by. Sarah, do not mourn me dead, but think I am gone and waiting for thee—for we shall meet again. As for my little boys, they will grow up as I have done, and never know a father's love or care. Little Willie is too young to remember me long. And my blue-eyed Edgar will keep my frolics with him among the dim memories of his childhood. Sarah, I have unlimited confidence in your maternal care, and your development of their characters, and I feel that God will bless you in your holy work. Tell my two mothers that I call God's blessing upon them. Oh, Sarah, come to me, and lead thither my two children.

My wife, farewell,
SULLIVAN.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.—One of Sigel's soldiers gives the following account of a foraging adventure he had in Virginia: "Vell, you zee, I goes down to dat old fellow's place dat has a beach-orchard, vere ve vos stationed, to steal some beeches, and ven I gets to de vront gate vat you dinks I zee? I sees dere a pig pull-dog, and he looks mighty sawage. So I dinks I frighdens him, and I says, 'Look here, Mr. Pull-Dog, Stand back, I fights on dis line all zammer.' But de pull-dog, he don't care for dat, so I vlanks him!"

"How did you do that?"
"Vy, I goes vay around, so as de pull-dog couldn't see me! Vy dere I zee dat same old pull-dog! So I vlanks him again."

"How did you do that?"
"Vy, I goes vay around again, so as he couldn't zee me to anoder little beech orchard, and ven I gets dere vot you dink I see? Vy, dere I see dat same old pull-dog! So I vlanks him again."

"How did you do that?"
"Vy, I says to dat old pull-dog, 'Look here Mister Pull-dog, I vlanks you dree times, and every times I find you de same old pull-dog. Tam your old beeches; who cares for your old beeches? My dime is out next months and de country may go to de devil for beeches,' so I goes to my dent."

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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1864.

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